

The Hong Kong Daily Press

No. 5161 號一六百一十五

日八月四日庚申年

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, 2ND JUNE, 1874.

二月六號

香港

PRICE \$24 PER MONTH.

Advertis.

May 31, NAMOA, British steamer, 863, G. T. Westby, Panton 20th May, Singapore 23rd, and Saigon 27th, General—D. LAFRAIK & Co.

June 1, YOTTUNG, British steamer, 323, Russmuss, Swatow 30th May, General—KOKWOK ACHENJ.

June 1, FLORESA, Spanish steamer, 363, Morales, Amoy 30th May, General—REMEDIOS & Co.

June 1, DUCALON, British steamer, 1,396, C. Butler, Liverpool 16th April, Lisbon 21st, Port Said 1st May, Suez 2nd, Peking 22nd, and Singapore 26th, General—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

June 1, COLEGIDA, Spanish steamer, 263, Don Bartolome de Alvariz, Manila 29th May, General—D. LAFRAIK & Co.

Departures.

June 1, TAKER, for Takao.

June 1, SILVA, str., for Canton.

June 1, SIR J. JEESEHORST, str., for Whampoa.

June 1, AMOY, str., for Shanghai.

June 1, H.E.M.C. gun-boat AN-LAN, for a Cruise.

Clearances.

At the HARBOR MASTER'S OFFICE,
June 1st.

Baltic, for Whampoa.

Sir J. Jeekehurst, str., for Whampoa.

Yesso, str., for East Coast.

Pearl, str., for Swatow.

Glory, for Bangkok.

Advance, for Bangkok.

Legislator, str., for Foochow.

Amoy, str., for Shenghai.

Antipodes, for Hailo.

Passengers.

Arrived.

Per DUCALON, str., from Liverpool, &c.— 100 Chinese.

Per NAMOA, str., from Pusan, &c.— 250 Chinese.

Per YODUNG, str., from Swatow.— 83 Chinese.

Per FLORESA, str., from Amoy— 170 Chinese.

Per CORREGIDA, str., from Manila— 1 European.

Departed.

Per AMOY, str., for Shenghai.— 50 Chinese.

To DEPART.

Per YESSO, str., for East Coast.— 4 Cabin and 200 Chinese.

Per Pearl, str., for Swatow.— 360 Chinese.

Reports.

The Spanish steamer *Flores* a report left Amoy on 30th May; had light winds, with an occasional heavy squall, attended with thunder and lightning.

The British steamer *Yottung* reported 1st Swatow on 26th May; had light winds, a few showers, latter, and occasionally with rain, thunder and lightning. In Swatow, the steamer *Orissa* and the *Chinkiang* was then leaving for the North; passed the steamer *Yuen-ko-ko* off Tung-ko Point, bound to Amoy.

The British steamer *Namoa* reports left Peking on 20th May, and was bound to Amoy on the 21st, and left Amoy the same day, and arrived at Port Said on May 1st, and left Suez on the 2nd; had fine weather down the Red Sea, and fresh monsoon across the Bay of Bengal; arrived at Peking on the 22nd May, and left again the same day; arrived at Singapore on the 24th, and left again on the 26th; had fine weather on the China Sea. On the 27th May, at 4:30 N. and long. 100° E., signified the British Ambassador, Ambassador from London to Yedo, 83 days out, who reported all well.

Vessels that have arrived in Europe from Ports of China, Japan and Manila.

(Per last Month's Advice.)

From Date of Arrival.

Obregon.....Niego.....April 18

Vera Cruz.....Holo.....April 18

John Nicholson.....Japan.....April 21

Jason.....Japan.....April 22

Glenroy (s).....Japan.....April 23

Vessels Expected at Hongkong. (Corrected to Date.)

From Date of Arrival.

Batavia.....Cavite.....Dec. 30

Douglas.....Cardiff.....Jan. 15

Aromore.....Cardiff.....Jan. 24

Leone (s).....Portland.....Feb. 8

Alejandro.....New York.....Feb. 10

Pilgrim.....Boston.....Feb. 12

Gloucester (s).....Cardiff.....Feb. 18

Gloucester Douglas (s).....Cardiff.....Feb. 18

Walters.....Liverpool.....Feb. 19

France.....Shields.....Feb. 19

G. T. Pearson.....Cardiff.....Feb. 22

Conqueror.....Swansea.....Feb. 23

Aracat.....London.....March 3

Warrior (s).....Liverpool.....March 4

New Republic.....New York.....March 4

Chambers.....Liverpool.....March 9

Gloucester (s).....Cardiff.....March 10

J. Chestnut.....Hobart.....March 11

F. M. Thayer.....Cardiff.....March 19

Lathley Hill.....Cardiff.....March 21

Atlanta.....Penang.....March 22

Star of China.....Swansea.....March 22

J. Christian.....Cuxhaven.....March 22

Dra.....Cuxhaven.....April 6

Teng.....Cuxhaven.....April 6

Conqueror.....Cardiff.....April 8

Oliver.....Penang.....April 8

Morning Light.....Penang.....April 16

North American.....Liverpool.....April 20

Menchaca (s).....Liverpool.....April 30

Auction Sales To-day.

None.

YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

NOTICE.

On and after SATURDAY, the 1st November, a Brokerage of Thirty-three and one-third per cent. (83 1/3%), will be allowed on all insurance granted by this Association.

RUSS & LL' & Co.,

Agents, of 1800 Hongkong, 30th October, 1873.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company's Fire Department, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES against Fire, and to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings, on Goods, and therein, at current rates, subject to an immediate discount of Twenty per cent.

THE BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED, 17, 790, Hongkong, 20th May, 1874.

Banks.

THE ANGLO-CALIFORNIAN BANK, (LIMITED), 412, GALLAHER, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

London Office—3, Angel Court, New York Agents, J. & W. SELIGMAN & Co., 21, Broad Street.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL STOCK.....\$6,000,000.

WILL receive Deposits open Accounts, make Collection, and will Exchange and Banker's Money, and issue Letters of Credit throughout the world.

E. G. SNEATH, Managers.

1887, IGN. STEINHART, Managers.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID UP CAPITAL.....\$4,000,000; DOLLAR RESERVE FUND.....\$1,000,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors—

Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.

Deputy Chairman—The Hon. R. HOWETT.

R. B. BELLIS, Esq.

J. F. CURRY, Esq.

A. F. HORN, Esq.

Chief Manager—

Hongkong James Greig, Esq.

Manager—

Shanghai—Ewen Cameron, Esq.

London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum.

On Fixed Deposits—

For 3 months 3 1/2% per annum.

12% 5%.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, Japan, and the United States.

Letters of Credit—

J. M. GREIG, Chief Manager.

Office of the Corporation—

No. 1, Queen's Road East.

Hongkong, 16th February, 1874.

COMPTOIR DES COMPTES DE PARIS.

INCORPORATED by National Decree of

1, 7th and 8th March, 1848, and by Imperial Decree of 25th July, 1854, and 31st December, 1866.

RECOGNISED by the INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION of 30th April, 1867.

Frances, £ Sterling.

PAID UP CAPITAL.....\$90,000; 3,200,000 RESERVE FUND.....\$20,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE—14, Rue Bergere, Paris.

LONDON AGENCY—144, Leadenhall Street, E.C.

AGENTS—At Nagasaki, Lyons, Marseille, Rio-de Janeiro, Alexandria, Bombay, Cuttack, Hongkong, Shanghai, Sasebo, Saint Denis (Ile de la Réunion), and Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS—UNION BANK OF LONDON.

HONGKONG AGENCY.

On current deposit accounts at the rate of 2 1/2% per annum on the monthly minimum balances; 2 1/2% subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal; and 3 1/2% subject to one month's notice.

On Fixed Deposits—

For 3 months 3 1/2% per annum.

12% 5%.

A. PHILIPPE, Manager.

Office in Hongkong—Bank Buildings, Queen's Road, 1st June, 1873.

DISSOLVED PERUVIAN GUANO, PREPARED BY OHLENDORFF & CO., LONDON, ANTWERP, HAMBURG, AND EMERICH-ON-RHEIN.

GUARANTEED TO CONTAIN 100% NITROGEN EQUAL TO 100%.

2000 TONS OF GUANO PHOSPHATE.

Available—

ODFLL & LEYBURN, JOHN ODELL.

1, 784, Foochow, 1st May, 1874.

NOTICE.

M. E. JAMES BRADLEY SMITH is authorized to sign our firms, per prosecution in Hongkong and China, from this date.

OLYMPIAN & CO.

1, 492, Hongkong, 1st April, 1874.

NOTICE.

THE MANNA is prepared from genuine Peruvian Guano.

The result of its special treatment is that the Ammonia is fixed, and the Guano rendered soluble, and the Manure brought into the condition of a dry powder.

It loses nothing from exposure to the atmosphere, or to the heat of the sun. It is offered to the farmer with a guarantee of its composition, and, is, in fact, the richest and, considering the quality, the cheapest Guano.

It is, for the future, to be conducted under the style or firm of ODFLL & LEYBURN.

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THE CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY FOR 1874.

NOW READY.

THIS Work, now in the TWELFTH year of its existence, is ready for delivery.

It has been compiled and printed at the Daily Press Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the value of the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1874" has been further augmented by

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPH

A PLAN OF THE CITY OF CANTON, THE FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF SHANGHAI, A Chromo-Lithograph Plate of the NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT THE PEAK, also of THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAG (Designed especially for this Work).

MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN, and the COAST OF CHINA, also, the NEW CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE HONGKONG.

besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, tending to make this work in every way suitable for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

The Directory is published in Two Forms, Complete at \$5; or with the Lists of Residents, Port Directories, Maps, &c., at \$3.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the Daily Press Office, or to the following Agents:

Mumbai..... Messrs. J. P. DA SILVA & Co.

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Shanghai..... HALE & HOYT.

Bawlow and River Ports..... HALE & HOYT and KELLY

Nanking and Tientsin..... HALE & HOYT and KELLY

Tientsin and Peking..... HALE & HOYT and KELLY

Nagasaki..... THE O. & J. TRADING CO.

Hiroo, Osaka..... THE O. & J. TRADING CO.

Fukuhama..... MESSRS. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Monsu..... Mr. C. D. MOSS, Japan Gazette Office.

Singapore..... MESSRS. DE LOYAGA & Co.

London..... Mr. E. ALAN, Grafton-street, S.W.

GEO. STUART, 30 Cornhill.

Monsu..... MESSRS. BATES, HENDY & Co.

San Francisco, Mr. L. P. FISHER, 21, Merchants Exchange.

New York..... MESSRS. S. M. PETTINGILL & Co.

37 Park Row.

DEATH.

At Cambodia, near Saigon, on the 25th May, 1874, DAVID HARDIE, Agent, Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Saigon.

The death of Lord Thurier is announced. He is succeeded by his brother, the Hon. Thomas John Howell Thurier, who accompanied the Elgin mission to China and married in 1864, Lady Eliza, a daughter of the late Earl of Elgin.

Latest advices from Madras dated 5th May, report very bad weather. The shipping had all put to sea. Ships Michael Angelo, Medina, Vulture, Marconi, Teal (Shanghai and Hangchow), Congos and new Scopus, Canton Congos are weak. The American Tea Market is still.

Cable advises from London say:—At the Tea Auctions, a total of 3,000 packages were sold. There was no animation at the sales. Green Tea occasionally show five per cent loss. Black and Tea (Shanghai and Hangchow) Congos and new Scopus, Canton Congos are weak. The American Tea Market is still.

Independent information from Peking states that owing to the hostile attitude of the Achaeans in the vicinity of Kraton, it has been deemed expedient to leave one thousand extra troops and a man-of-war to the Achaeans. The villages were burnt, which had been similarly burnt, were barricaded again and set on fire; they were subsequently demolished.

In the House of Commons on the 22nd ultimo, Mr. Kinnaird gave notice that the following day he would move for return of the number and names of the ships employed in the carrying cotton from India to China to the West Indies, since 1st Jan. 1872, to the present date; and of the number of coochies taken in these vessels, the number of deaths which occurred during the passage, and the number of medical officers, qualified and unqualified, in whose medical charge the coochies were placed on leaving the port of embarkation, and how many of these have been entered on the articles of the ship.

The following paragraph from the Singapore Times shows that the "seat on the banch" difficulty is one which does not arise only in Hongkong:—

The Bar of Penang is on its dignity. The Penang Gazette of the 16th instant has the following paragraph:—

Some dissatisfaction was caused among the Members of the Bar by the appointment of the Chief Justice, on the opening day of the Sessions, and two of them left the court in consequence. Chapter III, of Act 20 of Richard II, directs that no man shall sit upon the bench with the Justices of Assize.

Item, the king doth will and forfild that no lord, nor other of the country, title nor place, shall sit upon the bench with the Justices to judge assizes in the shire, in the counties of Bengal, Sylhet, and Cachar, and Oudeh; and he that charged his said Justices that they shall not suffer the contrary to be done.

We take the following items from the London and China Express:—During the ten days ending April 10th, forty-three ships passed through the Suez Canal. The trust revenue collected by the Canal Company in the same period amounted to £27,200.

The British double screw iron-pot vessel, 4 guns, 384 (444) tons, 608 (120) horse-power, Commander T. H. Royce, sailed from Malta on the 16th April for the China station.

Lieutenant W. P. Kelly, Royal Artillery, has been appointed Inspector of Warlike Stores at Hongkong, and Mr. H. Vaughan, who has returned to England.

Captain A. L. Walker, 90th Regiment, who has been Brigadier-Major in China since November, 1870, will complete his five years on the Staff in the United Kingdom, probably at Aldershot. Captain Walker's successor at Hongkong is not yet named, but Captain Hinckson, 80th Regiment, will not temporally qualify that this contingency arises with them will join towards the end of operations with the Japanese and claim, the chief credit of the action. At all events, in such a case we may be quite sure they will make such a report to Peking, as will place their conduct in a favourable light. On the other hand, should the Japanese by any possibility fail in their expedition, the Chinese will no doubt claim the credit of success on that score, so that in either case, they will find means to represent matters in a favourable light to Peking. Such, at least, is the conclusion most natural to arrive from the present aspect of affairs, in view of the well-known policy of Chinese officials in such instances. The Japanese,

who are as astute diplomats as the Chinese, will probably be able to gauge with tolerable accuracy their designs from time to time; and it remains to be seen whether they will not show themselves better able to avoid playing so agreeably into Chinese hands, as has been the case, with ourselves in some instances, where we have assisted them against rebels—in one notable instance of which, the Chinese having been aided by us to put down some rebel heroes, reported to Peking that they had subdued both the rebels and the foreigners.

It is perfectly clear that at all events, at present, the Chinese do not wish to take up the ground when the Japanese have gone beyond the limits within which it is possible to negotiate; and it seems likely that the present war will present an interesting example of a species of negotiations and fighting such as can only be witnessed between countries so peculiar as China and Japan. The endeavour of the Chinese will doubtless be to bring matters to a conclusion without permitting the Japanese to establish themselves in any way in the island; but as we stated before, this may prove a difficult task when once they have acquired any sort of ascendancy. It is somewhat peculiar that the natives appear as yet to have shown a marked hostility to the Japanese, as the fact is undoubtedly that they would hail with delight any deliverance from their Chinese oppressors. It is by no means impossible that the impression is that the Japanese and Chinese are acting in concert; and it is without the bounds of possibility that the object of the visit of the Chinese officials to the Japanese commander was in some way to further this idea, and thus induce an opposition to the Japanese such as might cause them to hesitate in carrying out their designs to the full.

The stock of Malwa in London on the 29th May, was same as we last quoted, £19,150. A telegram from London, under date of 29th May, give the following quotations of exchange:—

French, Reales, 5 per cent, 94;—Oscars, 3 per cent, 103;—Dollars, 60;—Pounds, 50;—Bank of England, 48 per cent;—Gold, at New York, \$1457 per £;—Exchange on London, at Paris, 25f. 19c.

The following has been kindly forwarded to us for insertion:—

SALONI, 1st June, 1874.

The last news from Hongkong had a depressing effect on the market, and the average quality of Rice of the season has declined to \$14.8 per picul. Chinese continue to purchase moderately.

TONKIN.—Freights are firmer again, and vessels are in moderate demand for Hongkong, at about 27 cents per picul; for Singapore, 22 cents per picul.

TOKIO.—On Hongkong, 30 days' sight 12 to 2 per cent discount nominal.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE. 14 JUNE.

BEFORE F. W. MITCHELL, Esq.

FIGHTING.

Two chairs condemned by a kumon and Yudanji were condemned by a kumon and Yudanji for fighting in the public street about a fare.

THE DEBUNK AND INCAPABLE.

A scoundrel, named John Geleasy, was fined a guinea, named Chien-kuo-ku, with stoning five plants from the Government Gardens, and selling them for fifty cents, came on again, and the evidence to prove against the defendant, was sent to three months' hard labour.

LAWMAN.

(Straits Times, May 22nd.)

By late advices from London, we learn that Admiral Brunner, in command of the Russian squadron, on his way to the Pacific, visited that island on the 23rd of April in the corvette Askold. After the arrival of the ship, the Admiral, accompanied by his suite, landed at the Oriental wharf, and was received with a guard of honour and a salute of seventeen guns.

Mr. J. Musgrave, a turksey in the Victoria, charged a scoundrel, named W. Wilson, with fighting in the street.

Defendant said it was very true, and was fined £1.

DRUNK.

A Malay scoundrel, named Waseem, was charged by Chinese constable 127, with being drunk, and was fined \$1.

ALLEGED THIEF.

A boy, named Man-a-pan, charged a man named Wong-ak-ka, with stealing from him 200 cents.

As there was some doubt in the case of theft, the defendant got the benefit of it, and as he was satisfied with the result, he was fined \$2, or seven days' imprisonment.

DEATH.

A Malay scoundrel, named Waseem, was charged by Chinese constable 127, with being drunk, and was fined \$1.

The steamer Nankin and Zambo, arrived at Shanghai on the 25th May.

The Parades and Hector from China, are reported as having arrived in London.

Deliveries of Tea in London during the last week ending 29th May, have been 2,000,000 lbs.

The steamer Japan, which left here on Wednesday last, arrived at Shanghai on Sunday, the 31st.

The P. & E. Steamer Vedette, bringing the next Mail, left Singapore for Hongkong, on Saturday afternoon, 30th ult.

Advices by wire from London, dated 29th May, say:—Only retail business doing in the Silk Market. Prices have a downward tendency.

The Ocean Steamship Co.'s steamer *Devon* (Captain Butler), which arrived yesterday, after evidence had been taken at some length, the case was adjourned till later in the day.

On the case coming on again, further evidence was taken, and ultimately it was adjourned till Wednesday at noon. Defendant was admitted to bail on the sum of \$2,000 each.

Mr. Harvey, charged the owner of several junks, named Chien-kuo-ku, with fraudulently retaining six blocks of tea, the property of the Kiangsu Insurance Co., recovered by divers from the wreck of the Foo-foo, and engaged by him.

Mr. Holmes appeared for the defendant, and after evidence had been taken at some length, the case was adjourned till later in the day.

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Extracts.

INCONSTANCY.
(From "Music and Moonlight," by A. O'Shaughnessy.)

Has summer come without the rose?
Or left the bird behind?
Is the blue changed above thee,
Or world, or am I blind?
With you, all is bright, that grows,
With you, all is fair,
Where she who said, I love thee,
Now says, I love thee not?
The sky seemed true above thee,
The rose true on the tree;
The bird seemed true the summer through,
But all proved false to me:
World, is there no good thing in you?
Lie, love, or death—or what?
Since lips that sang, I love thee,
Have said I love thee not?
I think the sun's kiss will scarce fall
Into one flower's gold cup;
I think the bird will kiss me,
And kiss me, desolate in fall;
Wild grace, have you forgot,
How her lips loved to kiss me,
Now that kiss me not?
Be false or fair above me,
Come back with my face,
Summer!—do I love what you do?
You cannot change one place—
The grass, the leaves, the earth, the dew,
The grave I make the spot—
Here, where she used to love me,
Here, where she loves me not.

A DOMESTIC PRECEPT.

Teachers and governesses are not upper servants. Their functions are not mechanical or mercenary. They are intellectual, moral, and affectional. They cannot be paid for in money; they demand unpurchaseable qualities of head and heart—qualities that should be esteemed and honoured. When a parent confides a child to the care and culture of tutor, governess, or teacher, he should show for either of them the respect and consideration which ought to be impressed upon the pupil; and a child should ever be entrusted to the care of any not worthy of such respect—*How to Behave.*

A TALE OF A DOG.

The Morning Post says a dog, who already bore about his muzzle come not inglorious scars, accompanied his master, who carried on his breast the Victoria Cross, to the Assizes campaign. Being of the bulldog breed, and with a natural turn for fighting, he distinguished himself on several occasions, and indeed throughout the campaign. In one instance he rushed into the enemy's ranks, and, singling out one of his chief foes, a bit and worried him until he actually brought in his prisoner in triumph. He was such a favorite with the men that in a heavy engagement their fire was suspended for a minute to allow of his uninjured retreat from one of his deadly forays. He lives to enjoy his return and his honours, and at this moment is one of the greatest pets of Bologna!

CONTENDING FORCES.

The active politician can hardly get on without deferring to trap-and-trap and even occupying it. Nay, as Scarcites amusingly notes, the man who dares to trap-and-trap the man who uses his intelligence are, when they meet in the struggle of active politics, like a doctor

and a confectioner competing for the suffrages of a constituency of schoolboys; the confectioner has nearly every point in his favor. The confectioner deals in all that the constituency like; the doctor is a man who hurts them, and makes them leave off what they like and take what is disagreeable. And accordingly the temptation, in dealing with the public and with the trade of active politics, the temptation to be a confectioner is extremely strong, and we see that almost all our leading newspapers and leading politicians do in fact yield to it.—*New Preface to Higher Schools and Universities in Germany.* By Matthew Arnold.

PARLIAMENTARY VOTES OF THANKS.

The recent Parliamentary vote of thanks to the officers and men engaged in the Ashantes War, affords another instance of the anomalous and spasmodic manner in which such votes are usually given. Whilst it is true that Sir Garnet Wolseley and his companions in arms showed a zealous devotion to the task set before them, yet the consideration naturally suggests itself that the high honours bestowed upon them have been deserved a thousandfold more by innumerable Englishmen, whose claims, although often acknowledged by their fellow-countrymen, never received the reward of Parliamentary recognition. The great inventors of the steam engine and the electric telegraph never received votes of thanks from the Legislature, although their services to the nation threw into the remotest shadow all that warriors ever did. The philanthropists who have scattered hospitals, churches, chapels, and schools broadcast over the land, are uniformly, in like manner, ignored. So were the great discoverers of rich regions for the extension of British commerce—such men as Capt. Cook for example. The services of such benefactors of their race as the Earl of Shaftesbury, George Peabody, Sir Rowland Hill, and others of like pre-eminence in charity and good works have, it is true, in some instances, attracted the favourable recognition of the Sovereign or Prime Minister; but rarely of the Senate. (John Howard was a solitary exception.) So, too, in the case of the grand emperors, the Stephensons, Baines, and Brasseys, who have executed works which have added untold millions to the national wealth—these likewise were not deemed worthy of any Parliamentary thanks. Nor need they indeed covet such dubious honours, seeing that these are almost exclusively reserved either for men who have succeeded in slandering their fellow-men by wholesale, or as in the case of the Ashantes expedition, for those who achieved the capture of the old umbrella of a savage chief whom they failed to catch, and succeeded in setting fire to hundreds of straw-covered shanties, whose owners also eluded their pursuit. Whilst Parliamentary thanks are thus systematically withheld from all that is greatest and noblest in British enterprise—virtue and philanthropy—their destination upon soldiers only is but a "left-handed" compliment.—*Peace Society's Papers.*

SHAKESPEARE'S "EDWARD THE THIRD."

Mr. J. Payne Collier, the eminent Shakespearean scholar, writes in the *Advertiser* as follows:—

Maidenhead, March, 1874.

One hundred and fourteen years ago Capel printed, in his small volume of "Prolusions," the historical play of "Edward the Third," announcing it as a work by Shakespeare. Such it undoubtedly is; but when Malone published his "Supplement" in 1780 he omitted it, thereby disowning the notion that it, or any part of it, had proceeded from the pen of our great dramatist. In what follows I am about to state some of the grounds for my entire conviction that Capel was right, and that the play ought to have been included, not only in the Folio of 1623, but in every edition of Shakespeare's productions from that day to the present.

I have taken considerable pains with the subject, and, in my opinion, it is worth of all the labours of the best of our Shakespearean scholars, whether on this or on the other side of the Atlantic. I shall be as brief as possible, and I hope to avoid mistakes; but it is not pleasant, when walking, to know that there is somebody close behind anxious to

trip up one's heels. Let us all humbly strive to attain the same end; and no man ought to feel more humble than even the ablest commentator on Shakespeare. What a fit is he on the slice!

"Edward the Third" was first printed in 1596, a year earlier than any known play by Shakespeare, and it was reprinted for the same bookseller (Cuthbert Burby, or perhaps Burbage) in 1599; the interval came out Shakespeare's "Richard the Second," "Richard the Third," "Romeo and Juliet" (all three in 1597), "Love's Labour's Lost" and "The First Part of Henry the Fourth" in 1598. All the rest appeared in 1600 or afterwards. The second impression of "Edward the Third" bears date in 1599, when, as far as we are aware, no drama by Shakespeare was originally issued; it was anonymous in both instances, and so were Shakespeare's "Richard the Second" and "Richard the Third." Young, after a prayer, said: "There are three things I want to say: First, the coat of the mourners will be taken care of by a responsible brother; so the trouble we have hereafter will be avoided. Second, I will be certain of getting his coat. Third, if there is a man in the house with rum on his breath, let him stay away from the mourners. The boys have got through with that kind of spirits, and don't want to smell them. Third, we have two policemen in the house, and any body that makes a disturbance will be put out!"

Then Elder Styles preached from the text. "And they shall know that I am the Lord, when I shall lay my vengeance upon them." He spoke with a strong, high tone; that had the nasal twang of his race, but his language was fluent and very free of dialect. His theme was the folly of attempting to escape from God's vengeance in case of persistent sinning. The congregation became greatly excited under his fervid oratory, and the声者 were at times so numerous that he could scarcely be heard. His conclusion was as follows: "You, young men, who are as sinners to-night, the flames of hell are reaching for you. A bed of flaming sulphur shall be your eternal resting-place. You are here now." Your eyes shine, and you are proud. Never mind, the joy hand of Death will touch you all the same!" Stopping short, and pointing toward the center aisle as he leaned least. Everybody looked in the direction indicated, and the noises were in an instant hushed. In a hoarse whisper that could be heard in the furthest corner he said, "See! see! Jesus stands there in the aisle, beckoning you to the altar. Come to-night if you don't want to plow the flames of hell." Is there not a young man or woman that will rub a hand in token of love for Christ? Not one. Don't you know the damned in hell are waiting for you? I can hear their suffering shrieks now. One cries, "Mother, see my burning hands!" Another pleads, "Father, see my blazing feet! Save me!" At this there were groans and cries from every part of the house, and the converts kneeling in the front pews covered nearer the door. "Suppose that an epidemic should follow this winter's revivals, as is usually the case," continued Elder Young, "suppose it should be cholera, and you should die of it. Through eternity you would remember your choice to-night of hell!"

In "Edward the Third," we find the following lines given to Warwick:—

The freshest summer's day doth scarce wait
To touch the boughs, and to claim its kiss.

Again, in "The Merchant of Venice," act iv, scene 1, we have this passage:—

And earthly power doth then show likest God,
When like a man of no estate he striveth.

Edward the Third" we find the following lines given to Warwick:—

And kings approach the nearest unto God
And kings die safely unto men.

Delbony published his novel of "Jack of Newbury" in the same year as "Edward the Third," and there we find even a still closer copy:—

"Herein do men come nearest unto God in shewing mercy and compassion."

Everybody is so well acquainted with the famous character of Prince Henry given by the Arch-bishop in "Henry the Fifth" that I need not quote it; but I ask any reader to compare with it the subsequent impassioned lines on the Countess of Salisbury, put into the mouth of Edward, and to say if they could proceed from any pen but that of Shakespeare.

When she would talk of peace, methinks her tongue Commanded war to prison; when of war,
It waked her from her Roma grave.
Her war was beheaded by her disease,
And her disease was born of her war.

Reatty a shaker big is her fair face.

There is no humor but in her cheerful looks,

No frosty winter but in her diadem.

Who could have written this and a great deal more in this play but Shakespeare? I might quote the whole quartet, for it is all his.

It contains also allusions to contemporaneous works. Marlowe's "Hero and Leander" was not printed (as far as is now known) until 1598; but many manuscript copies of so famous a production were in circulation before 1595, and, in reference to the story, the succeeding lines are put into the mouth of Edward the Third, speaking of the object of his passion:—

Farther art by far than here was
Marlowe's Leander not so strong as I;
He even in easy court for his love;
But I will through a Helestone of blood
Arrive at Seatos where my love is.

If 1903 Hongkong, 8th May, 1874.

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The three last acts of the drama are to the wars in France, and to the battles of Crissey and Poitiers, all conducted with true Shakespearean energy and vigour, and concluding with the delivery of the burgesses of Calais from their editors by the intercession of the Queen. Nothing can be finer in its way, but the play must have taken long in the representation. This portion of the subject is, of course, from Holinshed, while the live scenes of the first two acts are from "The Palace of Pleasure," a book so often used by Shakespeare.

It seems wonderful that so little attention

has ever been paid to this noble historical drama; for I cannot call to mind any allusion to it either in ancient or more modern times. It ought to have preceeded "Richard the Second" in the Folio, and in every other edition of Shakespeare. It is no doubtful play.

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RUSSELL & CO., Agents.

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COTTON GOODS.

COTTON, Yarn, No. 16 & 24, per pound \$10.00

" 28 & 32, " " 12.00

COTTON, Sering, 7 & 7½, per pound \$10.00

" 9 & 10, " " 9.00

WHITE SHIRTINGS, 56 & 60 yards, " 2.25

" 64 & 72, " " 2.75

WHITE SPOTTS, Do., per piece \$2.40

WHITE EPOCALES, " 2.65

AMERICAN DRAPEL, " 2.15

GARMENT CLOTH, 24 & 28 yards, " 1.00

GARMENT CLOTH, 24 & 28 yards, " 1.00

DRAPEL, 24 & 28 yards, " 1.00

DRAPEL,